British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1032. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 30th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

When M. *Guizot* was called upon to explain to the French Chambers the grounds of his change of policy in regard to the affairs of the River Plate, he delivered himself of a speech which was aptly termed at the time "a compound of subtelties and metaphysics." His object, however, was to mystify his auditory, and he accomplished the task as well as it was possible for talent unassisted by justice to perform it. Lord *Aberdeen* has lately been placed in a similar situation, and although he would seem to have taken his friend on the other side of the channel for a model, how wretchedly has he failed in the attempt successfully to imitate him! What an antithesis between the calm and dignified bearing of the one and the peevish and supercilious demeanour of the other! Lord *Aberdeen's* dogmatism is really unsupportable. He pronounces *ex-cathedra* upon a question with which according to the law of nations he has no concern—and, to justify his interference, declares the war carried on by this country to have "no rational object; no intelligible, no public ground;" but to be "founded entirely on personal hatred and party rivalry." This is an old theme of his lordship's, but only shews, admitting his sincerity, the little care he has bestowed upon the study of the question of the River Plate. In order to demonstrate the absurdity of the noble Earl's magisterial decision it is only necessary to cite one fact—the anxiety evinced by the very power by which his lordship says he was urged to take the course he finally adopted, to co-operate with the Argentine Government in this very same war, for the attainment of the self same objects the latter had in view. What those objects were are fully explained in the preamble to the treaty proposed by the Brazilian Government and ratified *sub spe rati* by his Imperial Majesty on the 27th of March, 1843, but to which the Argentine Government refused to become a party because some of its provisions were highly derogatory to the independence of the Oriental State. The preamble alluded to is as follows:—

In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, and H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to re-establish peace in the Republic of the Uruguay and in the Province of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, and convinced that the Government of Fructuoso Rivera is incompatible with the internal peace of the said Republic, and with the peace and security of the Empire, and of the adjoining States, and that the perpetuation of his power, maintained as it is by a deceitful and faithless policy, not only endangers the political existence of the said Republic, which by the third article of the preliminary treaty of peace of the twenty-seventh of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, both Governments solemnly engaged to defend, but foments the rebellion of the Province of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud against the Constitutional Throne of Brazil, and considering that the rebels of the said Province have allied and united themselves with Fructuoso Rivera, to make war on the Argentine Confederation and the Empire, which authentic documents in possession of both Governments prove, and wishing to put an end to this state of things, re-establishing the empire of the law in the Republic of the Uruguay, and securing at the same time the peace of the Empire and of the Argentine Confederation, have agreed to enter into a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive.

After this, is it not superlatively ridiculous to hear his lordship say that the war waged by the Confederation "has no rational object; no intelligible, no public ground!" It is impossible to explain the noble Earl's aberration in this respect, unless by assuming—what most probably was the case—that his lordship was "hard up" for a plausable argument after the failure of the "atrocity" pretext. Be this as it may, one thing is certain, and that is, that in this instance his lordship's character for candour and common honesty has been seriously compromised. And fortunate for the noble Earl's reputation would it be did his speech afford no further grounds of accusation. But, unhappily, he has rendered himself obnoxious to the charge, if not of deliberate falsehood, of gross tergiversation at least, in regard to the feeling of the United States with respect to the Anglo-French intervention in these countries. His lordship has signified that the American Government were satisfied with the explanations given by the British Cabinet in relation to the line of policy the latter intended to pursue, whereas nothing can be more at variance with fact. The Government of the United States asked and received explanations, it is true, but they have not yet expressed, nor has the time arrived for them to express, any opinion in regard to such explanations. Again, his lordship has distinctly affirmed that the American Government had entirely disavowed and disapproved of the conduct of their Chargé d'Affaires in this country; and this assertion is equally unfounded. What the American Government declared was that their Representative here had no specific instructions to act as he had done; but so far from disapproving of the course he had adopted, the Secretary of State has given the Argentine Minister at Washington the strongest assurances that such course was perfectly in unison with American principles and would be uncompromisingly followed up by the Government of the United States. And so true is this, that the latest advices from Washington, which announce the recall of the Hon. *Wm. Brent*, Jr., and the appointment of Mr. *Harris* in his room, affirm in the most positive manner that this gentleman is specially enjoined to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor in everything connected with the Anglo-French intervention. But what marvel is it that Lord *Aberdeen* should endeavour to misrepresent the feeling of the Government and people of the United States on this question, when he has the hardihood to pretend that England and France never distrusted each other? The existence of that distrust, however, was avowed by Lord *Aberdeen* himself to the Argentine Minister in London, and confirmed by the subsequent declar tions of Mr. *Ouseley* to the Minister of the Confederation in Rio as well as to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Buenos Ayres. But as the Argentine Government has concealed nothing, and his lordship's duplicity has been laid bare, he has had recourse to the miserable subterfuge of saying that General Rosas had been misled by his agents!.... We might glance at other topics of the noble Earl's speech in order to illustrate more fully the machiavelian diplomacy in which he has proved himself such an adept, but as they are handled most ably in articles from the London press which we insert elsewhere, we deem it altogether superflous.

Anniversary of the 25th May, 1810.

This civic festival has been celebrated this year with the usual magnificence, the weather being throughout exceedingly favourable. It had been expected that on the 25th there would be a grand military spectacle, as the militia corps had exhibited extraordinary rivalry in preparing for the occasion; but their attendauce was dispensed with, excepting the brilliant and well-appointed batallion, 1,300 men, under the immediate command of Major Ximeno, which afforded a fair specimen of the rest. The concourse of people to witness the splendid fireworks on the nights of the 24th and 25th was extremely numerous; there did not occur, nevertheless, the least incident to disturb the uniform good order that prevailed.

Ever since the accesion of the present monarch to the throne of the United Kingdom, the *Fiestas Mayas* have possessed a peculiar interest for the British residents in this country, from the circumstance of Her Majesty's birthday falling on the 24th. It might have been expected that in the present instance the usual demonstrations of loyalty would be suppressed from an apprehension of exciting the popular feeling. Far from this being the case, however, Mr. McLean gave the customary dinner on the occasion with the same confidence as if nothing of what has occurred had taken place. This fact speaks so eloquently as to preclude the necessity of any comment. We believe that both the host and his guests entertained a due sense of the noble protection extended to themselves and fellow-subjects under such trying circumstances, and that they conceived it to be their duty to express the same in the most emphatic manner. Indeed, we understand that in this reunion of British merchants the health of Queen Victoria and that of General Rosas were drank with equal heartfelt enthusiasm.

The Consul General of Sardinia, Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, has been appointed by his sovereign, and received by the Argentine Government, in the character of Chargé d'Affaires.

The convoy from Corrientes was, at the date of the last advices, lying at anchor between the Isla de los Pajaros and the Quebracho.

We are in hourly expectation of intelligence of the final adjustment of affairs in Corrientes. On the 13th inst., Don Antonio Madariaga and Don Pedro Virasoro, commissioners from Governor Madariaga, landed at Alcarás, and proceeded immediately to the head-quarters of General Urquiza.

Commissioners had been sent also from Corrientes to Paraguay, and there is strong reason to hope that the latter Province will be comprised in the forthcoming pacification.

General Juan Pablo Lopez, who, as we before announced, has made his peace with the General Government, has actually arrived at General Urquiza's head-quarters.

The last accounts from Chili announce that there had been an attempt at revolution in the capital of that Republic, and that a great number of arrests had in consequence taken place. The main object of this movement appears to have been the re-instatement of General Freyre in the chief command.

We have no news of the movements of Frutos Rivera.

The Melampus, Racer, and Adonis were dressed out with colours on the 24th inst., and fired a salute at mid-day in honour of Queen Victoria's birth day. The other foreign vessels of war in port also fired a salute at noon with the British flag at the fore.

ENGLAND.

[From the "Morning Chronicle" 26th Feb., 1846.]

Lord Aberdeen's defence in the House of Lords, of his proceedings in the River Plate, is in keeping with his policy. He wants peace—so he balks every attempt to bring it about. He is full of amiable sentiments towards Buenos Ayres—so he gives her fleet to the Montevideans, and slaughters 500 of her subjects. In proof of his impartiality, he orders General Oribe to send away his allies, and gives arms, ammunition, and assistance to the allies of his opponents. General Oribe has been already elected President by the spontaneous voice of his fellow citizens, but he must be elected again, under the noses of the French and Italian mercenaries, who are sworn to keep him out. No other kind of election will be considered a proper one. This is the pith of the noble Secretary's reasoning.

People can be very philosophical under suffering—when the suffering is another's. A friend has a sharp toothache, and we tell him if he thinks of something else he will not feel it; or if he is sore at some slight put upon him, we wonder he is not above noticing such trifles. So is Lord Aberdeen astonished that Buenos Ayres should entertain any hostility to his Montevideo friends, and still more that she should go to war with them. It is a "wicked" war—a "senseless" war—a war "without any national object, without any intelligible or public "ground." "But," says Buenos Ayres, "they first "attacked me, invaded my territory, ravaged it for "three years, and would do so again if they could. "All I wish is to deprive them of the power of doing "more mischief, by restoring the legal authorities, "who are as peaceably disposed as myself."

Lord Aberdeen's armoury, however, is not exhausted. He has still a homily in store on the duty of peace in general, and a self-laudation on *his* pacific disposition in particular. "If the Government "of Buenos Ayres could only bring themselves to "entertain the same love of peace as animated the "Government of England, and ought to animate all "mankind." "But your practice," exclaims Buenos Ayres; "look at that!—look at your attack upon my "people, with whom you profess to be at peace—"your perpetration of the worst horrors of war—the "destruction of human life, on a much larger scale, "too, than is usual in these countries, in an attempt to force the passage of the river, both banks "of which you admit to be mine, and over which you "say you do not pretend to exercise any right of na-"vigation. How well this tallies with your pre-"tended love of peace!"

According to Lord Aberdeen, the Buenos Ayres Government have been prejudiced against the intervention by the reports of their agents, but for which our kindly intentions would, he apparently thinks, have been more justly appreciated. There is one advantage in such acts as the robbery of the squadron, the sacking of Colonia, and the massacre of Obligado—they are not susceptible of misrepresentation, but tell their own tale.

Lord Aberdeen is never weary in repeating how willingly the Montevideo party accepted our mediation! Does his recollection of school days furnish no instance of some "nasty" boy who would always torment the lesser ones, and hide himself behind his big brother directly one showed fight? Even such are his *protegés*. Under the wing of the French, they kicked out lustily against Buenos Ayres, but the moment they found themselves alone, they ran "whining" to him for help. Worthy protector, and worthy *protegés!*

One secret, however, has come out. Lord Aberdeen says he was teazed into these measures. By whom? Of course by those who, according to his despatch of 5th November, "have endeavoured to "create the belief that the mediation is entirely in "their favour, and that England and France are "prepared to enter into a close alliance with "them," by the same, who have bought up Montevideo, stock and block—her custom-house revenues—her custom-house—her cathedral—even the exclusive privilege of navigating by steam the precious rivers that have been so much talked about. Nay, it is even said that one of their principal motives for urging the destruction of the batteries on the Paraná was, that they might be able to bring down a large number of hides, lying at some place up the river, which they had purchased, or had the opportunity of purchasing, very cheap—that is, very cheap *in money*, but dear, if we add anything to their cost for the value of the lives sacrificed in getting them.

We must confess that we were rather shocked, considering all the circumstances, at the cold and apathetic tone of Lord Aberdeen's explanations. Not a word of regret for such a lamentable collision with a power "with whom he entertained the hope "of living in peace and terms of friendship, *as had "been the case for so many years"*—not a word of apology accompanying his confession that the spot where the collision took place was one in which we had no right to go—not a word of sympathy or comfort for those who are trembling for their friends and property in Buenos Ayres, placed in danger by this outrage, and who, if they escape unscathed from the probable consequences of the recklessness of their own Government, will owe it solely to the moderation of that of Buenos Ayres, to which Lord Aberdeen think himself called upon to read his pharisaical lectures.

After the many contradictions between Lord Aberdeen's declarations in Parliament and his acts, it is difficult to know how we ought to interpret him; but reading what he says in its obvious and natural sense, he would appear now to be peaceably inclined. We hope he may find the same spirit still existing on the other side, though we shall not be surprised if it be otherwise. It is not every one who has the Christian virtue of forgiveness so strong as to be able to hold out his hand immediately to the person who had just knocked him down. Even, however, in the most favourable case, we fear that the unjustifiable outrage on the Paraná, especially if not disowned by our Government, will do an injury to the standing of the British in those countries which it will take very many years to repair. We need only put it to ourselves, and to ask how we should feel towards a people who sent a few steamers up the Thames and knocked down Tilbury Fort, killing a few hundreds of our countrymen, and telling us all the time they were at peace with us, and hoped to be so for many years. We apprehend that though there be some points of dissimilarity between us and South Americans, yet that in such matters their feelings and our's must be pretty much alike. Hitherto the English have had the character in South America of steady, thoughtful people, who, though less showy than their French neighbours, were more to be depended upon as unlikely to do anything extravagant or indefensible. But these last unjustifiable, or, more properly, unaccountable acts, will go far to reduce our character, as well as our trade, to the French level, which, we presume, may be supposed to have been one of M. Guizot's motives for dragging Lord Aberdeen into the affair. How they have already acted upon our trade will appear from the following table of exports of British manufactured goods from Liverpool to the River Plate, during the months of November, December, and January last, compared with those of the same months in the four previous years. The reason of these months being selected is, because it is in them that the effects of Lord Aberdeen's interference, *for the protection of the British merchant and manufacturer*, has begun to be felt. They were in the three months above-named, of—

1841-2	£284,484
1842-3	289,362
1843-4	233,736*
1844-5	199,990*
1845-6	19,304!

This needs no comment.

* The cause of the slight reduction in these years was the slight interruption of trade at Montevideo.

[From the "Morning Chronicle" of March 4, 1846.]

Not a few of the popular exhibitions of the day found their claim to public favour on the charms of contrast. A verdant landscape, bright in a summer sun, is suddenly clothed in snow, and chills us with all the rigours of winter. Or a noble cathedral, filled with worshippers, and fragrant with incense, lies the next moment before us a heap of shapeless and hideous ruins. This idea seems to have been borrowed by Lord Aberdeen to invest his foreign policy, so far as regards one quarter of the world at least, with a factitious interest. At one moment we see him in the House of Peers, all smiles and honey, embracing his dear Argentine friends, and vowing eternal friendship; but before our hearts are fairly warmed at so goodly a sight, there he is looming from out the smoke of Obligado, presiding over its carnage, and hunting down its survivors as so many vermin. Talk of the Diorama, or the Dissolving Views, they are nothing to him.

We entreat our readers not to run away with the idea that this is a fancy picture. The late benevolent sayings of the Foreign Secretary are fresh in our memories, and the glories of Obligado are still wet in last Friday's *Gazette*. But the gem of it, which has mainly attracted our notice and suggested our remarks, is the short despatch, dated H. M. S. Gorgon, 4th December, 1845, and which says as follows:—"Having received intelligence on which "I could depend, that the Chacabuco schooner and "two gun boats were at anchor in the Arroyo del "Pabon, I have the honour to inform you that Capt. "Trehouart and myself determined to despatch two "vessels to *destroy them*." In pursuance of this benevolent determination, Capt. Hotham goes on to state that the steamer chased them up this Arroyo, or narrow stream, for 60 miles, when she stuck in the mud and could get no further. But the crew of the schooner, ignorant of the physical impediment to their being further hunted down, and having, as the despatch pithily expresses it, seen "enough," blew her up to prevent her falling into the hands of her pursuers.

What—is the natural question—was this schooner doing to be so persecuted? Did she block up the gallant captain's road, so that without removing her he could not go on his way to that second China which has burst all at once, full blown, upon our astonished senses? Not at all—the way to Paraguay is up the Paraná, whereas, on consulting our map, we find the Arroyo del Pabon to be a small river that runs into it. Why then did our steamer go sixty miles out of her way in chase of this unfortunate schooner? Why, indeed, but to serve as a foil to Lord Aberdeen's hope *"of living in peace "and terms of friendship"* with its owners, *"as "we have done for many years,"* and to prove to them what a blessed thing it would be *"if we "could only bring them to entertain the same love "of peace which animates us, and which ought to "animate all mankind!"*

It has been made a complaint against the Buenos Ayres Government, that they have on sundry occasions doubted whether the acts of our Ministers and officers in the Plata were warranted by their instructions. Those who bring this charge against them must surely forget that, whilst they have no opportunity of seeing the instructions given by our Government to our agents, they *do* see and read the sayings of the heads of that Government in Parliament; and (whatever their faults may be, slowness of apprehension not being one of them) are thus naturally led to institute a comparison between these sayings and the doings that are going on around and near them.

But, oh, to think for whom and for what it is that the honour and the good name of this country are thus being dragged through the dirt! No sooner was the blockade of Buenos Ayres instituted than in Montevideo they put a so-called transit duty—in other words a species of black mail—of 4 and 6 per cent., to catch all the property that was sure to be driven in there by the blockade. Now advices have just reached this country from thence, that a penalty of 1,200 dollars, or about £225 sterling, will be extorted from all vessels that do not bring a manifest, accompanied with certain formalities, and that in case of a vessel being driven in there by *distress*, although it is not to be liable to the penalty, its cargo is to be *compared with its manifest*, which will, of course require its discharge. And to whom are the penalties to go? To the state? At Montevideo *there is no state!* There *"the company that "has purchased the Custom duties"* is everything, and to them does the decree assign those penalties; and with them may the captains who do not wish their cargoes taken out "to be compared with their "manifests" make their bargains for being let off!

Surely, if we are to place and keep this company in a situation to enforce their exactions on the British merchant and shipowner—if we are to guarantee their possession of the Custom House revenues, and the validity of their acquisitions of lands and buildings, and to open for them the rivers, the navigation of which by steam they have managed to get the monopoly of, they might afford to repay to the country the expense that it will cost to do all this. We trust Lord Aberbeen will take this matter into his serious consideration.

We claim some credit to ourselves for having from the first exposed and exclaimed against these iniquities. Were it only possible to divert the public mind in this country from the important matter which now absorbs exclusive attention, we are convinced that, throughout the length and breadth of the land, one shout of indignation would be raised against them. For years a systematic effort has been in silent operation to get up a prejudice against the Buenos Ayres Government, but late events are gradually removing it. A Government which, in the face of such provocations, can conduct itself towards the authors of them with so much moderation, is not one, whatever its domestic policy be, that foreigners are entitled to complain of. It may perhaps be some gratification to it to know, that of the British public a portion at least can appreciate its dignified bearing under such trying circumstances, and disown the injustice of which it is the victim.

[From the "Morning Chronicle," 12th Feb., 1846.]

We have been favoured with the following translation of a letter from General San Martin to a gentleman who had requested his opinion on the subject of the hostile intervention of England and France in the affairs of the River Plate. We presume it will scarcely be necessary to inform our readers that General San Martin is the distinguished officer who achieved successively the liberation of Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Perú from the Spanish yoke ; and whose passage of the Andes, at the head of the liberating army, was considered a feat that in many respects rivalled the passage of the Alps by Napoleon. General San Martin is a native of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, and from his thorough knowledge of his countrymen, whom he so often led to battle and to victory, no man living is perhaps so well qualified to give an opinion on this subject as he is, nor one which is entitled to so much respect. As he has long retired from public life, and resided in Europe, where we understand he contemplates passing the remainder of his days, he has no interest in the matter, but that which he must naturally be supposed to feel for the honour and welfare of his country ; and his opinion may therefore be looked upon as impartial. We recommend it strongly to the attention of our readers :—

"Naples, Dec. 28, 1845.

"My dear Sir,—I have been informed of your wishes to have my opinion upon the present intervention of England and France in the Argentine Republic ; and I have, therefore, not only much pleasure in expressing it to you, but shall do it with the frankness of my character and the most perfect impartiality, only regretting that the ill state of my health does not permit me to go into so much detail as this important affair requires.

"I do not think it necessary to investigate the justice of the said intervention, or the injurious results it will have upon the subjects of both nations in the absolute paralysation of their commercial relations, as also in the alarm and distrust which the interference of two European nations in their internal contests will naturally have excited in the new states of South America. I shall confine myself to inquire whether the two interposing nations will succeed in effecting, by the coercive measures they have hitherto pursued, the object they have proposed to themselves—the pacification of the two banks of the River Plate. And I must state to you my firm conviction that they will not succeed ; on the contrary their course of proceeding to the present day will only have the effect of prolonging to an indefinite time the evils which they propose to terminate, and no human foresight will be able to fix the term of the pacification they are anxious for. I will explain myself mere fully.

"The firmness of character of the chief who is now at the head of the Argentine Republic is well known to every one—equally so the ascendancy which he possesses in the vast plains of Buenos Ayres and in the other provinces ; and although I do not doubt that in the capital there may be a number of personal enemies to him, I am persuaded that, whether from national pride or from fear, or from the prejudice inherited from the Spaniards against the foreigner, it is certain that all will unite and take an active part in the contest. Again, it is necessary to bear in mind (as experience has already shown) that the measure of blockade already declared has not the same influence on the states of America (and least of all on the Argentine) as it would have in Europe. This measure will only affect a small number of the possessors of property ; but to the mass of the people, ignorant of the wants of Europeans, the continuation of the blockade will be a matter of indifference. If the two Powers should determine to carry further their hostilities—that is to say, to declare war—I have no doubt that, with more or less loss of men and expense, they might obtain possession of Buenos Ayres (although to take a city resolved to defend itself is one of the most difficult operations of war) ; but even after they should have succeeded, I am convinced that they would not be able to maintain themselves for any length of time in the capital. It is well known that the principal, or I might almost say the only food of the people is beef ; and equally so that, with the greatest ease, all the cattle can be withdrawn, in a very few days, many leagues into the interior, as also the horses, and all means of transport. In short, that a vast desert can be formed, impracticable to the crossing of an European force, which would be exposed to the greater danger in proportion to its greater number. As to carrying on the war through the assistance of the natives themselves, I am very sure that small indeed will be the number who will join the foreigners. Finally, with a force of from seven to eight thousand of the cavalry of the country, and twenty-five or thirty pieces of flying artillery, which General Rosas will maintain with the greatest ease, he will be perfectly able, not only to keep up a strict land blockade of Buenos Ayres, but also to prevent any European army of twenty thousand men going more than thirty leagues from the capital without exposing itself to total destruction, for want of necessary resources. Such is my opinion, and experience will prove it well founded, unless (as is to be hoped) the English ministry should change their policy.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you that I remain, &c.,

"JOSE DE SAN MARTIN."

Advertisements.

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THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to A. Cameron are requested to call at the Store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista, and settle their accounts without delay. A. C. likewise begs to intimate to those to whom he may be indebted that by presenting their accounts at the abovementioned Store they will obtain immediate attention.

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HAVE Removed their Establishment from Calle Perú, No. 86, to Calle Universidad, No. 172.

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ALL correspondence left in the letter box at the Commercial Rooms for the United States, will be forwarded by every opportunity *via* Montevideo or Rio Janeiro, through Joseph Graham, Esq , United States Consul.

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J. M. Tuksbury, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAS removed from Calle del 25 de Mayo to Calle del Perú No. 115. He gives advice in his house from 7 at 8 a m., and from 1 till half past 2 p.m.

Genuine Havana Cigars.

BY the last arrivals, (before the blockade) the subscriber received a consignment of a few thousands of real Havanas, of the celebrated "Norma Brand," in quarter boxes of 250, which he will sell by the single box if needed, as he wishes to close them.

W. L. TENKER,
55, Calle de la Catedral.

m 2—3 t.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 23.—Wind N.N.W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 24.—Wind N.N.W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 25.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 26.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 27.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 28.—Wind S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 29.—Wind S. W.
No arrivals or sailings.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.
Brig Racer, 16 guns. Captain Archibald Reed.
FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Ribot.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

May 24.—A launch from the direction of Colonia went alongside the Melampus, and a short time after returned in the direction from whence she came.

May 27.—A launch went this morning alongside the Melampus, supposed from Colonia. A boat which left the Racer last evening in the direction for Colonia was seen at anchor this morning near that vessel.

May 28.—A launch from the southward with French colours, and apparently laden, went alongside the French brig Adonis. Another launch from the same direction stood to the northward.

This day (30th inst.) completes the 245th day of the blockade.

The WEATHER.—On the night of the 28th inst., a showor of hailstones fell in this city of uncommon size; they were generally as large as a hen's egg, and we have been informed of some weighing upwards of three ounces. We measured one ourselves, whose dimensions were $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 3 in circumference. A heavy fall of rain ensued after the shower alluded to.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday....................56
Sunday....................56
Monday....................60
Tuesday....................59
Wednesday....................61
Thursday....................61
Friday....................61

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT GRAVESEND.

Feb. 5, British brig James Duncan, England, hence 4th November.
" 27, Do. do. Ipswich, Stirre, from Montevideo.

IN THE CLYDE.

Feb. 21, British brig Leven Lass, Croul, from Patagonia.

AT PETERHEAD.

Feb. 25, Mary Ann Henderson, Ewan, from Patagonia.

AT GENOA.

Jan. 23, Sardinian polacre Margherita, Vacaro, hence 4th November.
" 28, Do. do. Concezione, Magnone, hence 4th November.

AT HAVANA.

Dec. 13, Spanish polacre Juanita, Marcia, hence 30th September.
" " Do. brig Esperanza, Guardiola, hence 14th October.
" " Do. do. Vencedor, Roses, hence 14th October.
" 15, Do. polacre Esmeralda, Millett, hence 18th October.
" 16, Danish schooner Elinna, Amondsen, hence 13th October.

AT BOSTON.

Jan. 30, American barque America, Berry, hence 4th November.
Feb. 5, American barque Louisa, Blanchard, hence 3rd November.
Mar. 3, American ship Shaw, Rae, hence 15th November.

Vessel on the berth at Hamburg on 29th February, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres:—

Hamburg brig Ferdinand, Simonsen, to sail on or about 20th March.

The American barque Margaret Hugg, from Baltimore for Montevideo was at Hampton Roads on 13th March.

The following vessels have sailed for the River Plate:—

Doris, McDonald, from Hartlepool 25th February, for Buenos Ayres.

Oregon, Lewis, from the Clyde 25th February, for Montevideo and Valparaiso.

New York Packet, Dring, from Hull 9th February, for Montevideo.

The French frigate Belle Poule, Crienne, Commander, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 17th April, in 48 days from Toulon, with 200 troops on board: she proceeds to the Island of Bourbon with the Governor of that colony, and his family.

H. B. M. packet Penguin, with the mail from the River Plate, sailed from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth on the 16th of April.

Captain Forest, of the British barque James and Thomas, which grounded on the English Bank on the evening of the 23rd inst., sailed from this the evening before last, in the American brig Chipola, which vessel and a launch have gone down to lighten said barque. No other news has been received until last evening, excepting that the Swedish barque Prince Charles which arrived yesterday, saw her the previous afternoon still aground.—[From the *Comercio del Plata* of Montevideo, 27th ult.]

A despatch from the Foreign Office received at Lloyd's mentions the loss of the four following vessels on the coast of France, viz:—the Widgeon, from Shields, bound to Genoa; Traveller, from Liverpool to Ipswich; Ann, from Portsmouth to Blithe; and the Montague, from Newcastle to Honfleur.

Guano Expedition.

We have been favoured with the following letter from the coast of Patagonia:—

Bastimento Bay, April 25, 1846.

On the 10th inst., we experienced a tremendous gale from the westward, which blew away the board sheds which had been erected on the Island of Viana, and drove the following vessels on shore:—brigs Elizabeth and Ellen, barque Neptune, and schooners Emma, Victoria, Regina, and Fox; the crews have been saved. All the vessels that were laying in Bastimento Bay have suffered more or less damage; the brig Aristocrat was totally lost; the Mary Lloyd has been condemned; the Wilton Wood lost an anchor, but afterwards recovered it.

[From the *Comercio del Plata.*]

Official Document.

Finance Department.

Buenos Ayres, May 22, 1846, 37, 31, 17.

The Government has resolved and decreed—

Art. 1.—For the present and until otherwise ordained, all sums of coined gold or silver conveyed in the neutral vessels of war and packets which are not disembarked at the mole with the corresponding permit from the Collector, taken out by the proprietor within three days after the anchoring of the vessel bringing the same shall lose the privilege of re-embarkation conceded by the 4th article of the decree of 31st August, 1837.

2.—Let this be communicated, published, and inserted in the Official Register.

ROSAS.
Manuel Insiarte.

Advertisements.

Notice.

THE undersigned being about to leave the country for a short time, begs to inform the public that his business during his absence will be managed by Mr. SAMUEL RENSHAW PHIBBS. All persons having any claims against the undersigned are requested to send their accounts to be liquidated immediately.

Saladero del Alto, Buenos Ayres, May 26, 1846.

WILLIAM DOWNES.

3,000 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given to the person who may give positive information of the thief who, on the night of the 19th inst., entored the house of Messrs. Ibarra and Macome, Calle de Potosi, No. 61, and stole out of the desk a pair of Ear Rings, and Eleven Thousand Dollars in currency.

DIED,

On the 25th of May, aged 3 years and 8 months, SOPHIA, second daughter of Mr. J. Tallaferro, of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	402	á	405	each
Do Patriot	400	á	402	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	$24\frac{1}{4}$	á	$24\frac{1}{2}$	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	24	á	$24\frac{1}{4}$	do.
Six per cent. Stock	80	á	82	do. per cent
Exchange on England	$2\frac{1}{8}$	á	$2\frac{1}{8}$d.	
Do. France	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	5	á	6	do.
Do. United States	23	á	24	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	48	á	49	per pesada
Do. France	42	á	45	do.
Do. North America	38	á	40	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	49	do
Do. salted	40	á	41	do.
Do. Horse	22	á	25	do. each
Calf skins	38	á	42	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	22	á	24	per dozen
Do. fine	32	á	34	do.
Deer skins	without price			do
Goat skins	do.			do
Nutria skins	$2\frac{1}{4}$	á	$2\frac{1}{2}$	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	35	á	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	$52\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	22	do
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	23	á	25	do.
Do. raw	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease	18	á	19	do.
Jerked beef	without price			per quintal
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			per lb.
Do. black	9	á	10	do.
Salted tongues	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	$1\frac{1}{2}$	á	$2\frac{1}{2}$	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 406 dollars. The lowest price 395 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 3-16. The lowest do. 2 1-16d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.